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FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

for the

Year ending 31st December, 1966

TELEPHONE
PRESTON 77222



*With the
Compliments of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH*

COUNCIL OFFICES,
166 GARSTANG ROAD,
FULWOOD.

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building with four columns and a triangular pediment is visible in the background.

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FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of Council:
Councillor A. J. Whittall, J.P.

Members of Council:

Councillor J. H. C. Allen	Councillor J. Hothersall
Councillor W. C. Attwater	Councillor Mrs. N. M. Howard, J.P.
Councillor C. W. Callow	Councillor A. Ingham, J.P.
Councillor L. H. Cartwright	Councillor E. R. Kernaghan, J.P.
Councillor J. Chadwick	Councillor F. A. Mather, J.P. (Resigned 31-3-66)
Councillor T. G. Green	Councillor T. C. Nicholson, J.P.
Councillor H. J. Gillet (from May 1966)	Councillor J. Phoenix
Councillor W. Heaps	Councillor J. A. Speed, O.B.E.
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Horam	Councillor C. R. Wheeler

Public Health and General Purposes Committee:

Chairman: Councillor T. C. Nicholson, J.P. Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. C. Attwater

Members of Committee:

Councillor C. W. Callow	Councillor A. Ingham, J.P.
Councillor H. J. Gillett	Councillor E. R. Kernaghan, J.P.
Councillor T. G. Green	Councillor J. Phoenix
Councillor W. Heaps	Councillor J. A. Speed, O.B.E.
Councillor Mrs. N. M. Howard, J.P.	Councillor C. R. Wheeler
Councillor Mrs. M. E. Horam	Councillor A. J. Whittall, J.P.

Medical Officer of Health: J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Other Appointments: Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Lancs C.C. No. 4 Division and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Urban Districts of Adlington, Longridge, Withnell, Leyland and Walton-le-Dale and the Rural Districts of Preston and Chorley.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: N. T. W. Pover, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., I.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.
Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Inspector: K. W. McFarlane, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector: F. Swinson, M.A.P.H.I.

General Assistant: J. L. Singleton.

Clerk & Shorthand Typist: Miss J. Whelan.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1966

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The number of live births assignable to the District was 279 which is 35 fewer than in 1965. The crude birth rate for the year was 15.2 (adjusted 15.4) per 1,000 population, which is less than the average for the last five years, viz: 17.9 (adjusted 18.0). The birth rates for England and Wales and the County of Lancashire was 17.7 and 17.86 (adjusted 18.21) respectively.

The number of deaths assigned to the District for the year 1966 was 343, which is 69 more than in the previous year. The crude death rate was 18.7 (adjusted 9.4) per 1,000 population. These figures of course, reflect the fact that the population of the District has a very high proportion of elderly persons. The death rates for the country as a whole and for Lancashire were 11.7 and 12.73 (adjusted 13.49) respectively.

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of death in age groups, and this table is reproduced in the Report. From this it will be seen that 210 of the 343 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or over, (26 of these were over 90) and a further 73 were between 65 and 75 years of age. These two together, account for 283 of the 343 deaths.

The 69 more deaths during the year is mainly accounted for by an increase in the number of deaths from several causes, namely: heart diseases, other defined and ill defined diseases, vascular lesions of the nervous system, other circulatory diseases, and bronchitis. Deaths from all forms of malignant disease numbered 31, which is exactly the same figure as the previous two years.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 5, which is two fewer than in 1965. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 17.9 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 19.0.

It is a matter for satisfaction to note that, for the third successive year, there were no deaths arising from childbirth.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the District at mid June 1966, was 18,320 which is an increase of 310 over the previous year's estimate.

Regarding the incidence of infectious diseases, it is found that the total number of notifications was 373 of which measles accounted for 328, as compared with only 73 in 1965. A vaccine against measles is now available. The Ministry of Health has not yet recommended it for general use but medical practitioners can give it at their discretion. Food Poisoning accounted for 13 notifications, and these arose from a very interesting outbreak, full details of which are given in the body of the Report. In addition to the cases notified a further 46 cases were ascertained in the course of investigation. The organism causing the outbreak was salmonella typhimurium, and was almost certainly spread by raw milk. It is difficult to understand why a comparatively small number of the public still persist in consuming raw milk with its attendant dangers, when a much safer product is readily available in the form of pasteurised milk. Mr. McFarlane deserves much credit for the manner in which he tackled this outbreak, and for tracing the source to a dairy farm outside this District.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified was 18 as compared with 9 in 1965. It is pleasing to report that for the seventh consecutive year no cases of poliomyelitis were notified. Nevertheless,

it is of paramount importance that protection by means of the vaccine should be fully maintained as is the case in other diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and tuberculosis.

On the environmental aspect of public health an important development during the year was the commencement of the clean air programme. In this connection, it was found necessary to appoint an additional Public Health Inspector, and we were very fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. F. Swinson, who has had considerable previous experience in smoke control work. The first Smoke Control Order, covering part of the West Ward, was approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry in November. The programme has been planned to eventually cover the whole of the District by about 1977.

I am confident that the residents of the District will derive great benefit from the steps being taken to rid the atmosphere of smoke pollution. Whilst on the subject of pollution, reference might well be made to the fact that work on the new Sharoe Green Sewer continued during the year, and a start was made on the Southern Main Sewer. It is expected that both these contracts will be completed during 1967.

Fulwood is fortunate in having no slum clearance problem. Private housing estates were still under construction in several areas, and during the year 190 houses and 6 flats were completed by the developers. It is a matter of satisfaction to report that work on the second scheme of bungalows for the elderly was begun before the end of the year. This scheme will consist of 58 bungalows together with a community centre and two wardens' flats. This type of accommodation is of immense value to the elderly, and is in great demand.

Voluntary work in the District, particularly on behalf of the elderly, continues with ever-increasing vigour.

The County Council Clinic, the building of which was completed at the end of 1965, came into full use during the year, and additional and improved health services to the public have been provided. An extensive building programme is underway at Sharoe Green Hospital, which is situated in Fulwood, comprising inter alia two ward blocks, five operating theatres and residential accommodation for nursing staff. Plans are also afoot for the new District General Hospital in Fulwood, the building of which is expected to commence in 1970.

Two new schools in the District were completed and officially opened during the year.

A perusal of the foregoing, and a study of the Report, will show that the year 1966 was one of considerable progress in the District, of which the Council can be justifiably proud.

I am grateful to Mr. McFarlane for his willing assistance and co-operation at all times, and to Miss Whelan clerk/typist for the efficient and pleasant manner in which she carries out her duties. My thanks are also due to other officers and staff of the Council for their ready help whenever it is required.

I am very grateful indeed to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Characteristics of the Area

The area of the Urban District is oblong in shape. The highest point of the area is in the North East being 190 feet above sea level, and the lowest point is the South West being 55 feet above the datum line. Gentle rises and falls characterise the district.

There are four streams flowing through the area, from East to West. These are:—Sharoe Brook, Boundary Brook, Savick Brook and Eaves Brook. Eaves Brook forms the Southern boundary of the district and separates the Urban District from the County Borough of Preston. The Savick Brook is the largest of the four and also the most rapid in its flow, and after heavy rain it frequently overflows its banks and floods the adjoining lands.

Geologically the area is a part of the Lancashire Plain which is floored with red rock of the Triassic age (example of these rocks can be seen at the base of the cliffs at Blackpool). Most of this floor is impermeable, but there is a fault of Bunter Sandstone which runs from South East to North West through part of the district and is considered to be water bearing. Superficial to the rock base there are three layers of Glacial Drift varying in depth from 90 to 130 feet — the Lower Boulder Clay, the Drift Sand and the Upper Boulder Clay. The thickness of the individual layers varies considerably in different parts of the district. In the North Eastern portion there are many bluffs or hillocks composed entirely of Drift Sand with a covering of Upper Boulder Clay of varying thickness. Some of these bluffs have, on the contrary, a central core of clay and a surround of sand. All the bluffs rest upon a base of lower Boulder Clay many feet in thickness. Towards the Western side of the district, the Upper Boulder Clay Layer is above 20 feet in thickness, resting upon sand of up to 30 feet in depth with a layer of Lower Boulder Clay underneath, which varies considerably in thickness. The Triassic Rock Layer is raised above the existing sea level but forms an inclined plane rising to the Pennines. The Glacial Drift Layers above this rock layer sometimes reach a depth of 170 feet.

In the drift layers, pebbles and boulders are found, consisting of Yoredale Grits, Limestone, Lakeland Traps, Granites and Volcanic Ash brought down from the Lakeland mountains by ice movement. Occasionally granite from Griffel on the North side of the Solway may be found. Water bearing seams occur at the surface of the Lower Boulder Clay and on thin beds of clay in the Middle Drift.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	3,164
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	7,387
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	13,087
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	15,966
Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid 1966	...					18,320
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	3,664
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	5,029
Number of inhabited houses (Rate book 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	5,966
Rateable value at 1st April, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	£622,317
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,475 (estimated)

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There are no large industrial concerns in the district which is primarily residential with wide streets and avenues, and housing of an excellent and substantial character.

On the outskirts of the area, there are dairy farms and a small amount of cultivation.

Private housing development continued in several areas. New shops have been, or are being erected in two of these areas for the benefit of new residents.

There is a residential children's home in the district, and for aged persons there are two large hostels and a Council site of bungalows and flats with a community centre and resident warden. A second site of these bungalows was commenced towards the end of the year.

Two hospitals are situated in this area, Sharoe Green Hospital for acute, chronic, maternity and mentally ill cases, and Longsands Lane Continuation Hospital for Orthopaedic cases. An extensive building programme is under way at Sharoe Green Hospital, and by the end of the year, an extension to the Nurses Home, comprising 47 bed/sitting rooms, and 2 flats for senior nursing staff, had been completed. Still under construction were:—Two ward blocks of 90 beds each for acute cases; a new pharmacy and central sterile supply department with associated stores to each; new five theatre operating block; residential development for a variety of grades of nursing staff; and a new nurses training school.

The various religious denominations are well catered for by seven churches. Six of these possess halls which are extensively used for concerts, dances, amateur dramatics and lectures, and in some cases, for religious activities.

There are two branches of the Lancashire County Library in Fulwood. One in Garstang Road, serving the Northern part of the district, and the other serving the Southern area situated in Sharoe Green Lane.

A wide variety of sports and recreation is available to Fulwood residents. There is an old established golf club, tennis club and a private bowling club in the district. A well known and active cricket club has its ground on the Northern boundary of the district. Several amateur football clubs are active in the local leagues. There are two large playing fields in Fulwood, situated in Garstang Road and Cadley Causeway. These are Council owned and maintained, and both have been equipped with a children's playing area with swings, roundabout and see-saws.

Local organisations hold lectures and discussions on many subjects, both local and national, and have drama, music and other sections. A comprehensive course of evening classes is also held in two of the County Council schools.

The new school clinic and child welfare centre in Lytham Road, was completed and occupied early in the year. Additional facilities provided include, dental, ophthalmic and ante-natal clinics. These premises should be a great asset to the district.

On this site, a new general practitioners group surgery was under construction during the year, and was completed and opened in January 1967. The old Larch House building was demolished to make way for this new venture, which is the first of its kind to be opened in Fulwood.

Fulwood Civic Ball

This event was held twice during 1966. Organised by the Chairman of the Council during his term of office, both were held at the Bull and Royal Hotel, Preston.

The first event took place in February and was organised by Councillor T. G. Green. The second organised by Councillor A. J. Whittall took place in November. They were attended by civic guests from surrounding districts. In both instances, an excellent dinner and dance was enjoyed by the many guests, and several charities benefited from the proceeds.

Old People's Welfare

Much useful work has been done in the district by the Old People's Welfare Committee under the chairmanship of Councillor Mrs. N. M. Howard. Of special value were the many visits paid to older people who by reason of ill health or disability are unable to do their own shopping and visiting. The Voluntary Visiting Panel were able to give valuable assistance in these cases. Christmas parcels were sent out to 176 old people who were either housebound or in hospital.

The William Wilding Galloway Hall in Brackenbury Road houses a thriving Over 60's Club whose chairman is Mrs. A. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey took over the chairmanship in May following the resignation of Mrs. M. Howarth who had presided over the affairs of the club for many years. The club has a considerable membership and most of them take an active part in the many functions held throughout the year. Towards the end of the year, an extension to the Galloway Hall was commenced. This will provide additional recreational facilities for club members.

The Meals-on-Wheels service was operated by the Women's Voluntary Service throughout the year. Cooked meals being delivered three times a week to the homes of old and handicapped persons at a nominal charge. The Council subsidises part of the cost. This is another service which is greatly appreciated by those who derive benefit from it.

Housing of the aged also figured prominently in 1966. The existing aged persons dwellings site in Poole Road being fully occupied during the year. A change of tenancy occurred in only three cases. In May Mrs. M. M. Marle the warden who had rendered such valuable service for nearly four years, resigned to take up an appointment at the Blackpool Victoria Hospital. We were fortunate to obtain the services of Mrs. E. Mairs who commenced her duties on 23rd May, 1966. Mrs. Mairs has proved a most efficient and able successor to Mrs. Marle.

In December, work on the second site of bungalows in Mill Lane was commenced. These should be ready for occupation towards the end of 1967.

The Abbeyfield Housing Society also provided accommodation for elderly persons. At present only one house is available under this scheme, and houses six persons and resident warden. The two main meals are provided each day by the warden and a weekly full board charge is made. This scheme makes a useful contribution to the welfare of the elderly.

Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	133	137	270
Illegitimate	6	3	9
	139	140	279

Birth rate per 1,000 population—Crude ... 15.2
Adjusted 15.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ... 3.2

Still Births	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	—	4	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	4	4

Still birth rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 14.1
Comparability factor—for births ... 1.01

Total Live and Still births ...	M.	F.	Total
	139	144	283

Deaths

...	...	...	...	...	M.	F.	Total
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population:					170	173	343
	Crude	18.7					
	Adjusted	9.4					

Comparability factor—for deaths 0.50

Infant Deaths

Deaths of infants under one year 5

Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 17.9

Legitimate deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 17.8

Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 4

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 14.3

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under 1 week 3
 Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 10.8

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births 24.7

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of deaths Nil
 Rate per 1,000 total live and still births Nil

Other Mortalities

Deaths from Cancer (all sites, all ages) 31

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH, 1966

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	AGE IN YEARS								
			Under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	10	10
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Heart Disease	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
Other Circulatory Disease	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Influenza	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Bronchitis	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Homicide and operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	170	3	1	1	2	—	3	10	21	44
	F	173	2	—	1	1	1	1	5	8	29
											125

Table of Comparative Statistics

	PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION							Maternal Mortality Rate: Per 1,000 total live and still births	Infantile Mortality Rate: Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births		
	Live Birth Rate		Death Rate		Death rate from resp. T.B.	Death rate from cancer					
	Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted							
FULWOOD Mean of 5 years 1956-60	14.4	15.5	17.8	10.9	0.10	2.16	—	16.4			
1961-65	17.9	18.0	17.0	10.3	0.03	2.20	0.60	14.3			
Year 1966	15.2	15.4	18.7	9.4	0.05	1.69	nil	17.9			
County of Lancaster, 1966	17.86	18.21	12.73	13.49	0.05	2.19	0.23	19.9			
England and Wales, 1966	17.7	—	11.7	—	0.043	2.25	0.26	19.0			

Population

In the Census of 1951 the population of Fulwood was 13,087.

In the Census of 1961 the population of Fulwood was 15,966.

For mid 1966 the Registrar Generals estimate of population was 18,320.

This figure includes approximately 400 persons resident in the institutions in the district.

Deaths and Death Rates

The figures below are corrected for inward and outward transfers. The crude and adjusted death rates were 18.7 and 9.4 respectively, being an increase of 3.5 and 0.7 on the previous year.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 343, an increase of 69 on the figure for 1965. The following table shows that a high proportion of the deaths were above the age of 70 years.

There were 252 deaths (112 males and 140 females) in the ages above 70 years:—

43 (M. 26 F. 17) were between 70 and 75 years.

67 (M. 31 F. 36) 75 and 80 years.

61 (M. 23 F. 38) 80 and 85 years.

55 (M. 20 F. 35) 85 and 90 years.

26 (M. 12 F. 14) were over 90 years.

During the year there were 154 deaths in hostels in this area (M. 70 F. 84).

Neo-Natal, Early Neo-Natal and Perinatal Mortality

The Registrar General in addition to supplying particulars of neo-natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) has also supplied information as to the deaths of infants under one week of age (early neo-natal mortality) and has also included the perinatal mortality rate, i.e., the number of stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

Three infant deaths occurred under the age of one week, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 10.8 per 1,000 live births, compared with 19.1 for 1965.

Infant Mortality

There were five deaths of infants under one year compared with seven in 1965. This gives an infant mortality rate of 17.9 as against 22.3 the previous year. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole was 19.0.

The cause of death of the five infants is given below:—

Male	3 hours	—	Atelectasis
Male	2 hours	—	Prematurity
Male	30 minutes	—	Hydrops Foetalis
Female	2 months	—	Terminal Broncho Pneumonia
Female	3 weeks	—	Asphyxia

Laboratory Service

Both the Public Health and the Group Laboratories are housed in the same building situated in Meadow Street, Preston near to the Royal Infirmary. Dr. L. Robertson is the director of the Public Health Laboratory where all examinations concerned with Public Health are carried out.

These include:—The bacteriological examination of routine samples of milk, ice cream and water. The biological examination of milk for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms. The examination of faecal specimens and suspected foods in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

A total of 300 samples and specimens were submitted and examined during the year and reports subsequently issued on the results of the various tests.

The Group Laboratory under the directorship of Dr. A. A. Miller, the Group Pathologist, carries out the examination of specimens of patients under treatment as well as pathological specimens for ordinary diseases.

Chemical Analyses were usually carried out by the County Analyst.

Hospital Services

Under the National Health Service Act, all hospital treatment is free. For patients from Fulwood there are ten hospitals available. These are all under the control of the Regional Hospital Board and administered locally by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee. These are:—

General Diseases and Maternity

Preston Royal Infirmary.
Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood.
Chorley and District Hospital.
Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley.

Annexes

Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital.
Longsands Lane Continuation Hospital, Fulwood.
Willows Continuation Hospital, Preston.

Infectious Diseases and/or Tuberculosis

Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston.
Ribbleton Hospital, Preston.
Heath Charnock Hospital, Chorley.
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston a voluntary hospital for medical, surgical and maternity cases is also available but is not under the National Health Service.

Venereal Diseases

Specialised clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and strictly confidential.

Ante-Natal Services

These clinics are provided by the Hospital Management Committee at Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Hospital. These facilities were no doubt extensively used by women from this district, but no actual details of the numbers attending are available.

With the completion and opening of the new County Council Clinic in Lytham Road, an ante-natal clinic was held on the premises, and during the year was well attended.

General Diseases

The accommodation and facilities for the treatment of persons requiring hospital treatment are enumerated above, but the extent to which these facilities are utilised by the residents of this district is not known.

As in former years, the Manager of the Preston branch of the Ministry of Social Security has kindly supplied me with figures relating to Fulwood, of the number of claims for National Insurance for each month of the year. These figures have been extracted from the returns for the Preston area as a whole, and therefore, are estimated figures, but comparisons can be drawn from them of the seasonal rises and falls of sickness and of the variations from year to year.

				Average number of new claims per week	Average total of claims paid each week
January	...	...	...	116	584
February	...	...	...	190	750
March	...	...	...	140	850
April	...	...	...	85	593
May	...	...	...	66	552
June	...	...	...	68	543
July	...	...	...	63	505
August	...	...	...	65	477
September	...	...	...	74	460
October	...	...	...	99	515
November	...	...	...	101	541
December	...	...	...	95	535
<hr/>				<hr/>	<hr/>
Figures for 1965 ...				1,162 (average 97)	6,905 (average 575)
				982 (average 82)	6,220 (average 517)

SERVICES OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL IN THE AREA

The Lancashire County Council provide the following services which are administered on their behalf by Health Division No. 4, 55 Victoria Road, Fulwood, Telephone: Preston 77263. Dr. J. Walker is the Divisional Medical Officer of Health.

Ambulance Service. This service is controlled from the Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton House, Garstang Road. The ambulances are under radio control and deal with the whole of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, in which Fulwood is included.

Chiropody Service. A free chiropody service is available for elderly people, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers. A special clinic for this is held fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at the School Clinic, Lytham Road. A domiciliary service is available for those who are unable to attend the clinic.

In addition to this, the Fulwood Old People's Welfare Committee provide a chiropody clinic for elderly persons only. Sessions are held regularly at the Galloway Hall, Brackenbury Road. Treatment is also given in the homes of the sick and disabled.

Home Help Service. Home Helps are employed in the district for a variety of cases, including—confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity. Night Helps may be employed where needed. Application for this service must be made to the Divisional Medical Officer of Health at Health Division No. 4.

Child Welfare Service. There are 3 centres serving Fulwood. A doctor and health visitors are in attendance to give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the centres. Details of attendances at the 3 centres are given below:—

School Clinic, Lytham Road. This Centre was held weekly on Wednesday afternoons and the number of sessions held was 52.

		No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	...	163	1808
Children from 1 to 2 years ...	...	153	691
Children over 2 years	...	183	508
		<hr/> 499	<hr/> 3007

Corresponding totals for the year 1965 were: 464 attending and 2488 attendances.

Parish Hall, Broadway. This centre serves the Northern part of the district and is held every Tuesday afternoon. Number of sessions held was 52.

		No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	...	138	1634
Children from 1 to 2 years ...	...	112	481
Children over 2 years	...	142	384
		<hr/> 392	<hr/> 2499

Corresponding totals for the year 1965 were: 398 attending and 2574 attendances.

Fulwood East Clinic (Church of the Ascension Hall). This centre serves the Eastern part of the district. It is held on the second and fourth Thursday afternoons of each month. Number of sessions held was 24.

		No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	...	22	354
Children from 1 to 2 years ...	...	29	104
Children over 2 years	...	24	37
		<hr/> 75	<hr/> 495

Corresponding totals for the year 1965 were: 76 attending and 500 attendances.

A diagnostic clinic for deafness, particularly in infancy, was held regularly at the School Clinic.

School Medical Service. Medical and Hygiene inspections were carried out during the year by the school nurses at the various schools in the district. Children requiring treatment for minor ailments or special examinations, can receive attention at the Clinic. In addition, visits were made to the homes of the children by the school nurses, to follow up treatment or to keep the children under observation where necessary.

Ophthalmic, Dental and Speech Therapy Services are available at the School Clinic, Lytham Road, for children from this area.

Ante-Natal Clinic. An Ante-Natal Clinic was held at the County Council Clinic, Lytham Road once a week. The number attending during 1966 was 107 and the number of attendances was 543.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons. A Social and Handicraft Centre for handicapped persons, run by the County Council, is held every Friday afternoon at the William Wilding Galloway Hall in Brackenbury Road.

Special arrangements can be made for the education of handicapped children such as deaf, blind or partially sighted, severely crippled or backward. The Divisional Medical Officer of Health is responsible for making these arrangements.

Vaccination and Immunisation. Vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, and Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, are all available free of charge at the County Council clinics. The Divisional Medical Officer supplied the following details:—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

against: POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, SMALLPOX & TETANUS

PRIMARY:

<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Smallpox</i>
<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>
278	241	283	287	160

REINFORCEMENT:

<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>	<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Smallpox</i>
<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>	<i>0-15 years</i>
509	57	486	360	35

Tuberculosis. The Regional Hospital Board provides the hospital and sanatorium accommodation for patients suffering from this disease. A chest clinic for patients residing in this district, is situated at Sharoe Green Hospital. The clinic is staffed by Chest Physicians with the County Council's Tuberculosis Visitor attached to it. The Tuberculosis Visitor is primarily engaged in home visiting to advise patients regarding their own health and the protection of other members of the family. B.C.G. vaccination is available to contacts on the advice of the Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic and to 13 year old children under the School Health Service.

Tuberculosis Treatment

Number of admissions to hospital or sanatorium — 2.

Number of notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis (including Inward Transfers) — 3.

The following number of cases have been taken off the register having either recovered, died or removed from the district:—

Respiratory Cases		Non-Respiratory Cases	
Males	Females	Males	Females
—	2	—	—

The following number of cases were on the register at the end of the year:—

Respiratory Cases		Non-Respiratory Cases	
Males	Females	Males	Females
13	9	5	4

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The full time domiciliary midwife for the Fulwood area is:—

Mrs. J. M. Grisdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
38 Poole Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77172.

The other nurses operating in the area are:—

Miss L. Clayton, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
7 Parkside, Lea. Telephone: Preston 29832.

Mrs. D. Eddleston, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
29 Hillcrest Avenue, Ingol. Telephone: Preston 28098.

Mrs. C. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
24 Northway, Broughton. Telephone: Broughton 2563.

Miss P. Lewis, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
45 Stour Lodge, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 78478.

Miss J. Roche, S.E.N.,
38 Banksfield Avenue, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 29478.

Mrs. H. M. Rawcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
33 Edenway, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 78113.

Mrs. M. Stirzaker, S.E.N.,
9 Edgehill Close, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 78148.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

In keeping with the normal annual trend of alternating high and low figures for notifications received, this year under review reached an all time high with 373 notifications as against 92 for the year 1965. This total of 373 is the highest ever recorded in Fulwood and is mainly accounted for by the high incidence of measles during the last three months of the year.

Comments on some of the notifiable diseases are given below:—

Scarlet Fever: 18 cases were notified during 1966 as against 9 in the previous year. All were of a mild nature only, with most of them being nursed at home.

Whooping Cough: Five cases were notified during 1966. In the previous year, no cases of whooping cough were recorded.

Measles: During the year under review, 328 cases were notified, compared with only 73 in 1965. Although a vaccine against this disease became available in 1965, no information is available as to the extent of its use.

Poliomyelitis: It is pleasing to report that for the seventh year running, no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in this district.

Food Poisoning and Dysentery: 4 cases of dysentery were notified during the year, the same number as in the previous year. 13 cases of food poisoning (none in 1965) were notified in 1966, and many more ascertained during an outbreak which affected mainly the Northern part of Fulwood in the middle of the year. During investigations a total of 184 faecal specimens were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. A report on the food poisoning outbreak follows:—

On the 2nd May, 6 cases of suspected food poisoning in 3 families were notified. These were investigated and faecal specimens obtained. On the 4th May the Public Health Laboratory reported that *Salmonella Typhimurium* had been isolated from 5 of the 6 cases. This information was passed to another local general practitioner, who subsequently notified a further 5 cases. 2 of these were later excluded from investigations as having no connection with the outbreak. The 3 other cases were found to be similar in all respects to the previously confirmed cases.

During these early investigations further families were found to be obviously connected with the outbreak. Many more primary and secondary cases were notified or ascertained during investigations over the following 3 weeks.

The initial onset of most cases was 28th/29th April, but two additional families had onset dates of 5th May. Main symptoms were, severe abdominal pains, diarrhoea, and/or vomiting, with in many cases, headache and high temperature. It was found that none of the food stuffs bought or consumed by the individual families affected, had any common factor. The only commodity which seemed to have any bearing on the outbreak was the milk supply, which appeared to be from two different producer/retailers. However, it was found that although the milk was being delivered by the two roundsmen, it was all from one source—a dairy farm situated in the Fylde Rural District. One roundsman being short of milk, was buying one or two crates from the other.

The Fylde Authority was informed of these facts, and investigations begun.

The other local authority was also informed and tests were carried out at the second farm on all animals and work people. All proved negative.

From investigations of cases in the Fulwood area and at the farm in question, this outbreak was obviously due to infected milk, and on the 10th May a Pasteurisation Order was served on the farmer by the Fylde Rural District Council.

Names and addresses of all families in the area supplied by both roundsmen were obtained. This amounted to approximately 230 families who were at risk. A letter was sent to all families not already being investigated, asking for information if any member of the household was suffering from any of the symptoms described. 5 families were subsequently checked after replying to the letter.

A letter was also sent out to all general practitioners known to have patients in Fulwood giving information on the outbreak.

Of the 230 families at risk, investigations were carried out on 26 of them involving 59 persons.

After many weeks of investigation, sampling and checking of animals and work people at the farm, by the Fylde Rural and Public Health Laboratory staff, the farm was finally given a clean bill of health and the Pasteurisation order was removed.

Undulant Fever. This is not a notifiable disease, but when cases do occur, notification is given to this office by the general practitioners. No cases or suspected cases were reported during the year. Routine investigation of raw milk was, however, still carried out.

The table below gives details of notifications for the year under review:—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases all ages	Total Cases Notified										
		Age Periods—Years										
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	25 and over	Age unknown	Totals Death
Scarlet Fever	18	—	—	1	1	2	14	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	328	12	35	45	56	50	126	4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—

		0	5	15	45	65 and over	Age unknown	
Acute Pneumonia	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	13	4	3	2	3	1	—	—
Respiratory T.B.	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	373							nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

There were 3 registered dairies in the district at the year end. The number of shops where bottled milk is sold totalled 17, 4 new applications being approved in 1966, and one shop ceasing to sell milk. A milk vending machine is installed on the forecourt of one of the shops.

Distributors retailing milk in Fulwood number 28, but 21 of these are from premises outside the district.

Regular sampling of milk was continued throughout the year, and samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory for Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, antibiotics, keeping quality and contamination.

The table below gives details of raw milk samples taken during the past 5 years. A detailed account of the milk samples taken during 1966 will be found in Mr. McFarlane's Report.

UNTREATED MILK

Year	Methylene Blue Test			Tests for Tubercle Bacillus	
	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	No. of Samples	T.B. Present
1962	87	68	78	87	nil
1963	89	62	70	89	nil
1964	82	52	63	82	nil
1965	69	46	66	69	nil
1966	59	36	61	55	nil

ICE CREAM

There are 38 premises registered for the sale of pre-wrapped ice cream. There are no manufacturing concerns in the district.

Generally this commodity maintains a high standard.

The table below gives details of the ice cream samples taken during the past 5 years.

Year	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1962	55	38	16	1	nil
1963	51	48	3	nil	nil
1964	40	33	6	1	nil
1965	24	24	nil	nil	nil
1966	16	16	nil	nil	nil

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now 12 shops in the district where butchers meat is sold. Meat inspection and meat marking was carried out during the year at the private slaughterhouse operating in the district.

Details of the meat inspection service for 1966 will be found in Mr. McFarlane's Report.

THE QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF FOODS

The County Council is the Food & Drugs Authority in this area. Samples were taken by one of the County Sampling Officers (Mr. Morgans) during 1966. Details of the results of analysis were supplied by Dr. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health.

A total of 95 samples was obtained comprising 52 milk samples (9 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 43 others as follows:—

1 Boric Acid Ointment B.P.C.	1 Dressed Crab.
1 Chicken Curry, Canned.	1 Marzipan.
1 Instant Pudding.	1 Brown Sugar.
2 Pork Sausage.	1 Lemon-lime Drink.
2 Bread.	1 Beer.
1 Potted, Meat.	1 Fruit Juice.
2 Blancmange Powder.	1 Borax B.P.
1 Boric Acid Crystals B.P.	1 Saccharin Tablets.
1 Flour Confectionery.	1 Teething Powders.
1 Junior Aspirin Tablets.	1 Chicken, Fresh.
2 Cocoa.	1 Butter.
1 Herbal Medicine.	1 Syrup.
1 Ice Lollies.	1 Olive Oil.
1 Coffee & Chicory Mixture.	1 Wine Vinegar.
1 Custard Powder.	2 Vegetables, Fresh.
1 Blackcurrant Health Drink.	2 Chloromycetin Palmitate Suspension
1 Castor Sugar.	1 Cremotresamide Suspension.
3 Fruit, Canned.	

Below are details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:—

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Formal Milk	Contained 0.09 International Unit penicillin per millimetre and low in solids-not-fat.	Producer cautioned and M.M.B. informed.
Beer	Contained a loose crescent shaped matt of fungus mycelium. Approximately 58 millimetres long and 6 millimetres wide, and weighing 0.19 gramme (moist). Most of the fungus appeared dead, but a subculture had the appearance of <i>Mucor racemosus</i> . The growth appeared to have originally cultured in the base of the bottle.	Complainant informed and brewery cautioned.
Bread, Part Loaf	Contained 0.55 gramme dough discoloured with 0.52 milligrams of copper and 0.3 milligrams of iron.	Complainant informed and bakers cautioned.
Pork Sausage	Contained 135 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) with declaration.	Vendor cautioned.
Cremotresamide Suspension	Contained 9.2% succinyl sulphathiazole and 8.8% kaolin in a mint flavoured chocolate suspension i.e. not cremotresamide as prescribed.	Pharmacist interviewed and cautioned.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board is responsible for the water supply to the Fulwood area.

Samples were taken regularly during the year by the Public Health Inspector and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Only one sample failed to reach the normal high bacteriological standard. In addition, samples are also taken by the Water Board and submitted to their own Laboratory for bacteriological and chemical analysis. Copies of the results of these examinations are forwarded to this Authority.

There was no shortage of water to the area during 1966.

I am grateful to Mr. J. F. Bailey, the Water Engineer and Manager, for the information he has supplied.

The following data is in the form required by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Type of Supply:—Uplands surface.

Extensions of Water Mains during the year:—

- (a) to existing houses — 594 yards.
- (b) to new houses — 2,671 yards.
- (c) to other development — Nil.

Supplies to houses:—

Number of houses newly connected to public mains during 1966:—

- (a) existing — Nil.
- (b) new houses — 160.

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the laying of a 15in. diameter asbestos cement main from Hughton Reservoir to the Northern part of Fulwood to meet the requirements of the housing development in that area. The sinking of the Hughton Borehole was completed and ancillary works to put the water into supply are proceeding.

Chemical Analysis

The following are details of the result of a typical chemical analysis carried out during the year:—

Results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)...	...	...	...	...	60.0
Oxygen required to oxydise ...		in 15 mins.	...	...	0.95
		in 3 hours ...	...	...	1.75
Ammonia—Free and Saline ...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Ammonia—Albuminoid ...	...	...	...	...	0.06
Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	...	...	...	...	0.20
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	...	...	...	...	Trace
Chlorides ...	...	...	...	...	10.0
Temporary Hardness ...	...	...	...	...	4.0
Permanent Hardness ...	...	...	...	...	32.0
Total Hardness ...	...	...	...	...	36.0
pH Value ...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Physical Properties ...	...	...	...	Colour—19 Hazen	

Water Samples Taken

Water going into supply where treatment is installed	Bacteriological Examinations				Chemical Analyses	
	No.	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	No.	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Taken by Local Authority ..	12	11	1	—	—	—
Taken by Water Board ..	18	15	3	1	1	—
TOTAL..	30	26	4	1	1	—

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE CONTROL

Under the Joint Sewerage Scheme, effluent from this area is dealt with at the Preston Corporation Sewage Works at Freckleton. In general, the sewerage system continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year.

196 new dwellings (190 houses and 6 flats) were completed in 1966 and all were connected to main drainage. Following completion of most of the work on the new Sharoe Green Sewer, a further 24 properties were taken off their existing septic tank drainage and connected direct to the main sewer.

Early in the year, work was commenced on the Southern area main sewer which should be completed during 1967.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The four brooks which run through this district from East to West are, Savick, Eaves, Boundary and Sharoe Brook. Savick Brook being the largest of the four and the most rapid in its flow.

On several occasions during the year, Eaves brook was subject to very heavy pollution. A main sewer on the Preston Corporation side of the brook became blocked and crude sewage was being diverted along a storm water overflow pipe and then discharged direct into the brook. Even after each blockage had been cleared and the discharge stopped, the condition of this brook still left a lot to be desired.

Boundary brook also gave rise to some complaint during the year. One section had become dammed by rubbish which had been thrown in or washed down, and the still and stagnant water gave rise to an unpleasant smell in the area. This rubbish was soon removed, and with the water flowing again the smell disappeared.

Sanitary Accommodation

Nearly all properties in the district have water closets installed with drainage connected to the main sewerage system. Only the outlying rural areas have no main drainage facilities available, and in these areas, the septic tank system is utilised. 20 houses still have earth or pail closets in use.

During the year, 24 properties were taken off the septic tank system and the drainage connected direct on to the main sewer.

Number of houses supplied with water ...	...	...	...	6,016
Number of houses on water carriage system ...	...	...	...	5,996
Number of fresh water closets ...	...	...	...	6,837
Number of privy middens ...	...	...	...	4
Number of pail closets ...	...	...	...	16
Additional houses and flats numbered ...	...	...	...	196

Public Cleansing

The Engineer and Surveyor was responsible for this service, which is fully motorised, and a weekly collection for the district was in operation. 7,223 movable ashbins were cleared each week.

The controlled tipping system was in operation at the tip situated in Longridge, and used jointly with Longridge Urban District Council.

HOUSING

General

With the majority of houses being owner/occupied the general standard in the district remains at a high level. There are no unfit houses requiring clearance area procedure, and only 5 houses have had to be demolished in the last 7 years.

Private housing estates were still under construction in several areas and during the year under review, 190 houses and 6 flats were completed by the developers.

Housing of the Aged

Work on the second site of bungalows for aged persons was commenced in December and should be ready for occupation during the second half of 1967. This site will consist of 58 bungalows together with a Community Centre and two wardens' flats.

Even added to our existing site of 38 bungalows and flats, the final total of this accommodation available will still not satisfy the demand, as there are well over 100 applicants on the waiting list.

The Fulwood Abbeyfield Housing Society, also helps to provide suitable facilities for elderly persons. Six elderly people together with resident warden are accommodated in their first house.

Improvement Grants

Under various housing legislation made between 1949 and 1964, grants may be made by the local authority towards the cost of improving the older type of house, which lack certain essential amenities as water closet, bath, hot water system, food store, etc.

The following table gives details of applications made during 1966:—

Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement grants, etc.—

Applications submitted during the year — Nil.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 — Standard Grants

Action during year:

								No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(1) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Total applications approved by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Work completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Work was completed on 2 of the applications approved during 1966 and 3 applications outstanding from the previous year.

Inspections of Dwelling Houses

During the year, 436 visits were made to 260 houses to inspect for any defects. The majority of these visits were made in connection with drainage, being either to advise owners on drainage problems, to clear blockages, or to inspect and test repair work being carried out by contractors. 197 new defects were found of an easily remedied character, and all except 5 had been abated by the year end. In 4 cases it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices in order to get the work done.

Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were found during the year.

Housing Applicants

New applications for houses and old people's bungalows, continued to be received during the year.

3 bungalows and 5 council houses became vacant and were relet in 1966.

The present day demand in Fulwood is for one and two bedroomed flats for single persons and middle aged couples. The provision of this type of accommodation would then release some of the three bedroomed council houses and thus would resolve many of our housing problems. It is hoped that the Council will give serious consideration to this aspect of housing during the coming year.

SCHOOLS

At the end of the year, there were eleven schools in the district. These were:—

Fulwood and Cadley County Primary School, Cadley Causeway.

Fulwood and Cadley County Secondary Modern School, Black Bull Lane.

Fulwood and Cadley County Primary (Harris Department) School, Garstang Road.

St. Anthony's R.C. Primary School, Cadley Causeway.

St. Pius 10th Boys' Preparatory School, Garstang Road.

Kennington Road Junior School.

Blessed Cuthbert Mayne R.C. Secondary Modern School, Cadley Causeway.

Thomas More R.C. Secondary Modern School, St. Vincent's Road.

William Temple Church of England Secondary School, St. Vincent's Road.

The following two schools were completed and opened during the year:—

Our Lady and St. Edward's R.C. Primary School, Lightfoot Lane.

Queens Drive County Primary School, Black Bull Lane.

CLEAN AIR

Following a circular from the Minister of Housing and Local Government in February, the Council decided to proceed with the work of establishing Smoke Control Areas in Fulwood. An assistant Public Health Inspector was appointed and the administrative and survey work was commenced in July.

In November, the Council gave their approval to the first Smoke Control Order, which was then submitted to the Minister of Housing & Local Government for confirmation. This first Order covers an area in Fulwood West Ward, and should come into operation on the 1st October, 1967.

A programme has also been planned to eventually cover the whole of the urban district by about 1977.

In October, a meeting was arranged with Dr. J. S. G. Burnett, Medical Officer of Health to the Preston Borough Council, when various aspects of smoke control work was discussed. This was most helpful to us and we are indeed grateful to Dr. Burnett and his staff for giving us the benefit of their experience.

The Coal Utilisation Council arranged to have a Show-House in Lytham Road open to the public for a month from the 13th October. It was equipped with many of the latest solid fuel appliances and central heating boilers, some of which were actually in operation. Although not in the first Smoke Control Area, it was conveniently situated and seemed to be very well attended.

A Mobile Exhibition Unit of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation is to tour the various streets in our Smoke Control Area No. 1 for four days in April, 1967. This should serve a useful purpose and be of some benefit to the residents in that area.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The County Council being the Shops Act Authority for this area, have delegated certain functions to this Council. These functions are mainly concerned with heat, lighting, ventilation, temperature, washing facilities and hours of employment for young persons. Reports on such inspections, are made direct to the County Council, and during 1966 55 inspections were made.

Shops where persons are employed also come under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. 30 visits were made for the purposes of this Act.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of	
			Written Notices (4)	Occupier Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	13	1	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	2	—	—
TOTAL	21	15	—	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	—	—	1	—

Outwork (Section 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133				Section 134	
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

NEW LEGISLATION

Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966.

Building Control Act, 1966.

National Insurance Act, 1966.

National Health Service Act, 1966.

Rating Act, 1966.

Finance Act, 1966.

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1966.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1966.

Construction (Health & Welfare) Regulations, 1966.

Construction (Working Places) Regulations, 1966.

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1966.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

Salad Cream Regulations, 1966.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1966.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.

The Alkali & Works Order, 1966.

APPENDED REPORTS

1. The Report of Mr. McFarlane, Public Health Inspector.
2. The Report of Mr. Dickinson, Engineer and Surveyor.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1966

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report to the Council on the work of the department for the year 1966.

This has been quite an eventful year for us, with an increase in staff, the commencement of the Council's Smoke Control programme, an unusual outbreak of Food Poisoning and last, but not least, for the first time since I came to Fulwood, two complaints of bed bugs.

In July we were pleased to welcome Mr. F. Swinson who joined the staff as assistant Public Health Inspector, and soon proved himself a great asset to the department.

In April, Mr. J. L. Singleton was redesignated General Assistant in place of Rodent Operator. This new title is more in keeping with the variety of general duties he has willingly undertaken for the past few years.

Following a circular letter from the Minister of Housing and Local Government in February, the Council decided to proceed with the implementation of section II of the Clean Air Act 1956, and thus to establish Smoke Control Orders to eventually cover the whole of the Urban District. Upon the arrival of Mr. Swinson in July, this work was commenced. Before visits were made to any premises, a letter was sent out to all householders in the area in which it was intended to establish our first Smoke Control Order. This letter set out the reasons for smoke control, the procedure for obtaining grants for adaptations necessary, and other general information, and also that they would be visited and given any advice needed.

I think one of the most important points to consider in carrying out work of this nature, is to keep the residents informed of what is happening and try to obtain their co-operation. This we have done in the first area and will continue to do in subsequent areas. In this respect, I must pay tribute to our residents in the first proposed Smoke Control Area for the manner in which they have received us, and for the co-operation they have accorded us. They have made our task so much easier and so much pleasanter.

The Fulwood (Area No. 1) Smoke Control Order (which covers part of Fulwood West Ward) was approved by the Council in November and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. If confirmed it will come into operation towards the end of 1967.

In early May we were confronted with an outbreak of Food Poisoning which mainly affected families in the Northern part of the district. The cause of this outbreak was found to be raw milk infected with the organism *Salmonella Typhimurium*. Fortunately raw milk is not normally a common source of *Salmonella*. However, this outbreak kept us fully occupied for some considerable time, and the last cases were only finally cleared in the middle of July. 59 cases were notified or ascertained, and investigated. It is probable that more persons were affected to some degree, but these cases were not notified to us.

Two of the adjoining Authorities were also involved in the outbreak, Preston Rural District, where several cases occurred, and the Fylde Rural District in which the dairy farm concerned was situated. Full details of the outbreak are given in Dr. Walker's Report.

During the year we were rather surprised to get complaints from 2 residents in the same road, who suspected that some crawling insects they had come across might be bed bugs. Upon inspection it was found that their suspicions were correct. At the first house a heavy infestation of bugs was found in the base of a divan bed. This bed had been bought second hand from the previous occupiers of another house in the road. The new occupiers of this second house had also found bugs in two of the bedrooms. Both houses were exceptionally clean and the occupiers were most perturbed at this happening. However, a full treatment was carried out at both properties and no further trouble has been encountered. The offending bed was removed and burnt.

The caterpillar stage of the small ermine moth was again evident in the district, but to a lesser degree than in previous years. All hedges belonging to the Council were sprayed during the year, and the treatment of private hedgerows and apple trees was carried out by the householders themselves. This continual yearly treatment seems to be having the desired effect in cutting down the extent of infestation.

We were again called upon to carry out treatments at various premises for the eradication of wasps nests, bees, red spider mite, cockroaches and ants. These were effectively cleared with a suitable insecticide.

In September a visit was paid to this area by Mr. H. A. Perry, Public Health Advisory Officer to the Ministry of Health, who called on all Local Authorities to discuss the question of poultry inspection. In recent years, the poultry trade has mushroomed to such an extent, that the number of table poultry being produced makes it impracticable for us to examine every bird or carcase. To overcome this the traders themselves have adopted a system of inspection and scrutiny of all birds. Those obviously unfit are rejected and we need then only inspect and give a decision on any that are suspect.

School meals came under scrutiny towards the end of the year, when arrangements were made with the County Division 4 School Meals Organiser to visit all premises in Fulwood where the meals were either prepared or served. This was done to check and advise on the general standards of hygiene appertaining at the various centres and to see if any improvements were necessary. Two of these were visited during the year under review and the remainder will be checked early in 1967. School kitchens have always been the subject of routine inspections at regular intervals, but not to the same detailed extent as this present arrangement.

The standard of cleanliness and hygiene has always been maintained at a high level in this area.

Routine sampling of milk continued throughout the year. Tuberle bacillus or antibiotics were not found in any of the samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The Brucellosis organism was found in two samples, both of these being from producers outside this area. The Local Authorities concerned were informed of the facts for the necessary action to be taken. Fortunately this is not now a big problem in Fulwood as there are only two producers with farms situated in the area of the Urban District who retail untreated bottled milk in this area. Milk production from the other farms is sent for heat treatment and thus rendered safe.

New legislation introduced during 1966 which was of considerable interest to Public Health Inspectors, covered such subjects as markets, stalls and delivery vehicle, meat inspection, and slaughterhouse hygiene. These are given in some detail in the body of the report, and here I will only mention one item of interest. This concerns the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcases, which has always seemed to be a most unsatisfactory and unhygienic practice.

Under the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966, which came into operation on the 1st February, 1967, the use of these wiping cloths in the dressing of carcases is prohibited, but until the 1st November, 1968 a wiping cloth may be used on any carcase or offal, if it is sterilised before use, and used on only one carcase and its associated offal before resterilisation. This waiting period is allowed to enable the occupier of a slaughterhouse to arrange for the installation of high pressure water sprays for the cleaning of carcases.

As in previous years, environmental public health visits have been paid to all type of premises in the district. Details of these are given in the table form in the following pages.

I would like to thank Miss J. Whelan for the efficient way she has carried out all the clerical and routine work of the department, and I am also grateful for her valuable assistance in the compilation of this report. To Mr. Swinson and Mr. J. L. Singleton I am indeed indebted for their help and co-operation at all times.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and confidence during the year.

Yours faithfully,

K. W. McFARLANE,
Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The table below shows the visits made to the various types of premises during the year. The number of defects found and remedied are also included. Most of the work has been achieved by informal action, in only 4 instances was it necessary to serve Statutory Notices on the owners in order to get the required repairs carried out. The number of visits and premises, shows a considerable increase over the previous year. This is mainly due to the outbreak of food poisoning which occurred in May/June, and also to commencing work on our Clean Air programme.

		No. of visits	No. of premises	With new defects	Where defects have been abated
Agricultural Premises	..	34	30	—	—
Aged Persons Dwellings Site	..	65	38	—	—
Clean Air Act	..	509	493	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops	..	42	20	—	—
Disinfestation of Premises (insects)	..	33	27	27	27
Food Premises	..	84	78	5	—
Food Inspection	..	13	12	—	—
Food Poisoning and Dysentery	..	355	96	—	—
Factory Act	..	15	14	2	—
Housing Applicants	..	49	43	—	—
Housing: Advisory	..	77	60	6	6
Drainage	..	394	234	190	186
General Defects	..	42	26	7	6
Infectious Diseases	..	11	10	—	—
Ice Cream Shops	..	8	8	—	—
Licensing Act	..	2	2	—	—
Licensed Premises	..	3	3	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	..	154	112	5	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	47	40	21	9
Rodent Control	..	492	368	59	59
School Kitchens..	..	2	2	—	—
Slaughterhouse ..	..	341	1	—	—
Shops Act	..	55	55	—	—
Waste Foods Order	..	2	1	—	—
		2,829	1,773	322	298

Details of Improvements

The table below gives details of repairs and improvements carried out during the year under review.

Very few complaints of general house defects were received and these were generally of a minor nature. Drainage accounts for most of the work, these being either simple blockages easily cleared by rodding, or broken and leaking drains which required excavation and renewal of pipes.

It is always pleasing to report when septic tanks have been removed and piped direct onto the main sewers. When these tanks were first introduced, they were a big improvement on previous old and unsatisfactory systems, but in this present day and age leave a lot to be desired. Although in outlying rural areas where no main drainage is available, the septic tank and filter system is obviously the most satisfactory one available.

Improvements	Number of Premises
Dampness remedied	1
Drains repaired or cleansed	186
Disinfestations	27
General Nuisances abated	10
Gutters renewed	3
Plasterwork renewed	2
Rainwater pipes renewed	2
Roofs repaired	1
Windows repaired	2
Walls repainted	2
Water pipes repaired	2
Septic Tanks removed and piped direct to sewer	24

RENT ACTS

No action was necessary during the year under these Acts. This is understandable in this area as a very high proportion of the property is owner-occupied.

Food Supervision

Details of milk sampling carried out during the year are given below. 22 of the 23 samples that failed the Methylene Blue Test, were from producers outside the district.

Although the testing of milk for the presence of tubercle bacillus continues, no cases have been found in Fulwood for the past 8 years.

Only 2 samples were found to be infected with the brucellosis organism, one positive on culture test, the other on biological test. Both of these were from producers outside Fulwood. In each case, the Local Authority concerned, was informed of the facts and the necessary action taken.

Following receipt of a Ministry circular on Brucellosis, a meeting of Public Health Inspectors in County Division 4 was arranged by Dr. Walker. Also invited were Dr. Robertson, director of the Public Health Laboratory, and the County Public Health Officers. The purpose of the meeting was two fold:—to discuss the provisions of the circular, and decide on a common policy of action to be taken where untreated milk was suspected of being infected with Brucellosis; and also to obtain co-ordination of sampling to prevent over-lapping by adjoining authorities. In many cases a producer will retail milk in the area of several local authorities, and samples will be taken in each one. Most of the untreated milk retailed in Fulwood, is from producers outside the district, mainly the rural area. We are therefore, able to assist these authorities by regular sampling and reporting the results.

	Total No. of samples	No. of satisfactory samples	No. of unsatisfactory samples	Percentage of satisfactory samples
<i>Raw Milk (Tuberculin Tested)</i>				
(1) Tuberculosis	55 (3 no result)	52	—	100
(2) Methylene Blue	59	36	23	61
(3) Presence of Antibiotics	59	59	—	100
<i>Brucellosis</i>				
Total no. of samples	59	Positive	Negative	Equivocal
(1) Ring Test	—	4	49	6
(2) Culture Test	—	1	8	—
(3) Biological Test	—	1	49	9
<i>Heat Treated Milk:</i>				
<i>Pasteurised</i>				
(1) Phosphatase Test	20	20	—	100
(2) Methylene Blue Test	20	19	1	95
<i>Homogenised</i>				
(1) Phosphatase Test	10	10	—	100
(2) Methylene Blue Test	10	10	—	100
<i>Sterilised</i>				
(1) Turbidity Test	11	11	—	100

Ice Cream

During the year, 16 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Laboratory for examination. They were all reported as Grade 1. This commodity continues to maintain a very high standard.

Meat and Other Foods

341 visits were made to the private slaughterhouse in 1966 and a full meat inspection service was maintained. The number of animals killed is generally similar to that for the previous year, although there was a considerable increase in the number of pigs slaughtered, giving an overall increase of 4%.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	1,575	273	3	6,485	681
Number inspected	1,575	273	3	6,485	681
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	4	1	2	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	362	194	1	865	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticerci	22.9	72.5	66.6	13.3	4.9
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	0.8
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Examination of Other Foods

During the year the following food was inspected and totally condemned:—

70 lbs. Assorted canned foods.

4 lbs. Fats contaminated by rats.

Condemnation certificates were issued for this food as being unfit for human consumption, and it was subsequently destroyed.

Food Premises in the District

The number of food premises by type in the district at the year end was:—

Type of Business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	29
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.) ...	8
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	4
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.) ...	12

Bakers and/or confectioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.									16
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafés, snack bars and similar catering establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

No. of food premises registered under section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 or the Lancashire County Council Acts

Type of business	Legislation under which registration effected	No. registered at end of year	No. of inspections of registered premises during year
Preserved Foods	Food & Drugs Act, 1955	6	11
Ice Cream	Food & Drugs Act, 1955	39	8
Hawkers	Lancs. C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951	2	2

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The number of premises in the district subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations is 100. These generally maintain a fairly high standard with owners being co-operative.

The following table gives details as required by the Ministry of Health.

(1) Number of Food Premises	...	...	...	...	100
(2) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (provision of wash hand basin)	...	...	...	...	100
(3) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 (provision of sink) applies	...	...	...	...	84
(4) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	...				84

Poultry Inspection

This section is included in the report for the first time at the request of the Ministry of Health.

(1) Number of poultry processing premises within the district	...	3
(2) Number of visits made to these premises	...	10
(3) Total number of birds processed during the year	...	550,000 (approx.)
(4) Types of birds processed:—Mainly hens, broilers, seasonal trade for turkeys and ducks.		
(5) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	2.0% (est.)	
(6) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	22,000 lbs.	

The extent to which the poultry trade has grown in recent years, makes it totally impracticable for us to examine every bird or carcase. Therefore, the rejection of unfit birds is mainly left in the hands of the trade themselves. We can only come into this when asked to give a decision on suspect carcases. This may not be an entirely satisfactory arrangement, but under present circumstances is the only one possible. In this area co-operation from the trade has been good and is working fairly well.

One of the processing plants is very modern and satisfies all requirements of hygiene and cleanliness. Another requires considerable alterations and improvements to bring it up to present day standards, and it is hoped that this will be done in the near future.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963—

(1) No. of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year ...	Nil
(2) No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to Alpha-Amylase test and their results	Nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

This deals with the licensing of waste food boiling plants. Only one plant was in operation during the year. The following are details of the administration of the Order as supplied to the County Council.

(1) Number of plants licenced at 1st January, 1966	...	...	1
(2) Number of plants licenced during the year	...	...	—
(3) Number of licences cancelled during the year	...	...	—
(4) Number of plants licenced at 31st December, 1966	...	...	1
(5) Number of inspections ... ... ... ...	...	...	2
(6) Number of prosecutions ... ... ... ...	...	...	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Under section 60 of this Act, a separate Annual Report has to be compiled and submitted to the Minister of Labour. Therefore only statistical detail is given here.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS **Period covered — 1st January to 31st December, 1966**

<i>Class of premises (1)</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year (2)</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)</i>
Offices	3	14	9
Retail shops	5	42	21
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	1	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	6	4
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	63	35

Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises

47

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	77
Retail shops	136
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	6
Catering establishments open to the public ..	66
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	286
Total males	106
Total females	180

Rodent Control

The number of premises found to be infested with rats is the same as in the previous year, but infestations of mice shows a considerable decrease—22 as against 43.

Warfarin resistant mice have been encountered on a few occasions, and in order to clear the infestation we had to return to trapping.

The bi-annual test baiting and treatment of the sewers was again undertaken in 1966. On both occasions, only slight infestations were found.

The four brooks in the area were subject to regular survey and treatment where necessary.

The table below gives details of rodent work carried out in 1966.

	<i>Type of property</i>		
	<i>Non-agricultural</i>		<i>Agricultural</i>
	<i>Dwelling houses</i>	<i>All other</i>	
(a) No. of properties in district	5,966	158	45
(b) No. of properties inspected	276	70	22
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	357	101	30
(d) No. of properties which were found to be infested by:—			
Rats—major	—	—	—
minor	32	2	—
Mice—major	—	—	—
minor	15	6	1
(e) No. of infested properties treated	46	6	—
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	51	8	—
(g) No. of “block” control schemes carried out	—	—	—

NEW LEGISLATION

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

These regulations made under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 came into operation on the 1st January, 1967.

They lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

As there are no markets or stalls in Fulwood, we need only concern ourselves with the requirements relating to delivery vehicles. These cover the cleanliness of delivery vehicles used in any food business, the hygienic handling of food, and the cleanliness of persons engaged in food handling.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

These regulations came into operation on 30th September, 1966, and amend the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, to enable local authorities to restrict the hours during which any animal may be slaughtered in any private slaughterhouse.

It prohibits the use of the colour green in the marking of carcases, and changes certain details in meat inspection procedure.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

The principal changes contained in these regulations which came into operation on 1st February, 1967 are:—

- (1) the period during which any animal intended for slaughter may be kept in a slaughterhouse is limited to 72 hours, except where an authorised officer gives his consent, and subject to certain conditions.
- (2) imposes upon the occupier of a slaughterhouse an obligation to keep any lairage clean.
- (3) the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcases is prohibited, but until 1st November, 1968, a wiping cloth may be used on any carcase or offal, if it is sterilised before use, and used on only one carcase and its associated offal before resterilisation.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, 1966

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

The following is my Report on the work of my Department in 1966.

Private Street Works

Four private streets were made up during the year, these being:—

Ashwood Road (part)	Kennington Road (part)
Birchwood Drive (part)	St. Vincent's Road.

Highways

The usual maintenance programme was carried out on both Classified and District Roads, and surface dressing of carriageways and footways on some rural roads and some urban streets.

On Classified roads, carriageway re-surfacing was carried out in Black Bull Lane between Kings Drive and Beacon Grove, and footway re-surfacing was carried out in Black Bull Lane between Garstang Road and Janice Drive and between Kings Drive and Beacon Grove. Widening and resurfacing in Watling Street Road near Fulwood Barracks commenced during the year and will be completed in 1967. Widening and re-alignment of Lightfoot Lane between the Railway and Denefield, commenced during the year and will continue during 1967.

The reconstructed length of Cadley Causeway was surfaced with hot rolled asphalt during the year.

Sewerage

Work on the Sharoe Green Sewer continued during the year, a number of septic tanks having been eliminated. Completion is expected during 1967. In March, 1966, work commenced on the Southern Main Sewer, this being the second major contract of the Southern Area Sewerage Scheme. It is expected that the work will be completed during 1967.

Aged Persons Dwellings

The roads and sewers on the Mill Lane estate were substantially completed during the year. A tender was accepted and Ministry approval received for the first phase of 32 bungalows on the estate. Work commenced on erection of the bungalows in December, 1966.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year. Refuse disposal was by controlled tipping at Longridge.

Street Lighting

The district is lit entirely by electricity. By arrangement with developers, street lighting was installed in part of Ingle Head Estate and Cross House Farm Estate.

A scheme for the improved lighting of Trunk Road A.6 has received Ministry of Transport approval. The new lighting system will be installed during 1967.

Private Enterprise Housing

At the beginning of the year, 147 houses were under construction. 190 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 2,460 houses since the war. 126 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. DICKINSON,

Engineer and Surveyor.

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